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VOL. I.

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NO. 45

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Idaho Is Made the Forty-Fourth State.

The Senate Passes on Her Admission.

In the House, the Federal Election Bill Is the Subject of Bitter and Protracted Debate.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Senate bill to authorize the leasing of school lands in the Territory of Oklahoma for the benefit of the public schools was passed. The Idaho bill was then taken up. Mr. Vance speaking in opposition. At the conclusion of his speech the Idaho Admission bill was passed without division.

A message from the House announcing that it had resolved to adhere to its disagreement to the Legislative Appropriation bill was presented by Mr. Dwyer of the Conference committee, who stated that the House declined to confer further. After a long discussion the Senate refused to recede from its amendment by a vote of 24 to 19. The result of this is that unless either the Senate or the House backs down, the legislative appropriation bill fails and a new bill will have to be reported and go through the mill. A motion to reconsider the vote of the Senate was, however, made by Mr. Hiseck and introduced.

Mr. Reagan addressed the Senate in favor of the bill introduced by him to prevent the transportation of merchandise in bond through the ports and territory of the United States into Mexico and to restore that privilege whenever the free zone between the two countries is abolished. At the close of the speech the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The House resumed consideration of the Federal election bill. An amendment providing that the chief supervisor of election for each judicial district of the United States shall take such action as is required to secure supervision in every Congressional district, and as provided by the laws of the United States, was rejected; yeas, 132; nays, 138.

The military committee has reported a bill granting bronze medals to each surviving member of the Florida Home-Schooling party at Port Hudson, Mississippi.

Mr. Humphill of South Carolina offered an amendment eliminating from the Federal election bill the provisions for United States boards of canvassers, and providing that from the returns of supervisors the chief supervisor shall tabulate and forward to the Speaker of the House, to be submitted by him to the House, the results as they appear in each Congressional district under his jurisdiction in which this act has been in force.

Mr. Mills of Texas, pointed out the dangers which might arise from the application of the law. Suppose the House was Democratic by twenty-five majority and was so shown by the certificate of the various governors. Suppose the supervisors certified twenty-five majority the other way and the clerk of the House acted upon this certificate, what would be the result. Gentlemen ought not to forget that this was an Anglo-Saxon race. That man always been jealous of its rights and hold to assert them and never counted the cost of doing so.

Caruth, of Kentucky, asked what had the Republican party done for the negroes at the close of the war? They sheltered him and gave them a home; they were hungry and it fed them; they were naked and it clothed them; when they attempted to save their money for a rainy day the Republican party, with an organized freedmen's bank, stole the first fruits of their labor.

Mr. Doolittle of Iowa, believed the time had come when the Republican party must discharge not only its promises but its duty to the American people, and he trusted the Republican party would stand as one man for the sanctity of American citizenship.

Mr. Mason of Illinois, said the Republican party had given the negro free to walk on and no board or plank to walk on. The South counted the negro when the census was taken. The South counted him as a voter. The Republicans proposed to do him justice now and let him vote.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia said there never had been and never could be any bill which would strike a more dangerous blow at the very elements and foundations of free government. The gentlemen dared not strike at the freedom of the press, but they did attempt to strike down the freedom of representation in the House.

Mr. Butterworth presented the conference report of the legislative appropriation bill, and the House voted to adhere to its non-concurrence in the Senate amendments regarding Senators, clerks, etc.

Mr. Lodge offered an amendment to the election bill providing that as soon as the certificate of the board was made public any person who was a candidate for election may, by motion before the United States Circuit Court, having jurisdiction in the district, contest the correctness of the certificate made by the board and demand an examination and compilation of the returns, the returning officers having produced before the circuit court all returns, reports, tickets and all evidence on which it acted in advance in awarding certificates, the circuit court shall thereupon determine and certify the person shown to be entitled to the certificate. Also, an amendment providing that if there be an appeal from the decision of the United States Board of Canvassers to the Circuit Court the clerk of the House shall place on the rolls as Representative-elect the name of the person certified by said court as entitled to the seat. The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Humphill's amendment was then lost; yeas, 137; nays, 144.

Mr. Lehlbach of New York, and Cheadle of Indiana, Republicans, voting with the Democrats.

Mr. Buckalew of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out section 38, which changes the law so as to place the selection of jurors in the hands of the clerk of the courts. Adopted, yeas, 140; nays, 135. Frank, Herman, Lehlbach and Lind voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. Tucker of Virginia, offered an amendment that when an application for supervision is made the chief supervisor shall lay the application before the Circuit Court. The Court shall fix a day for the consideration of the matters set forth in the application giving at least ten days notice. If on hearing the court shall be of opinion that a fair and free registration will not be held and that there is a necessity for Federal supervision the court shall grant the application. In passing upon the application the judge of the circuit court shall associate with him the judge of the district court, and unless both judges concur in the application it shall be dismissed and no further proceedings be taken. Pending a vote, the House took recess.

At the evening session Messrs. Dockery of Missouri, Kilgore of Texas, Sweeney of Iowa, Hooker of Missouri, Mudd of Maryland, Kelly of Kansas and others spoke.

House adjourned at 11:15.

BUENOS AYRES BANK.

THE THUNDERER GIVES IT AN AWFUL SHAKING UP.

And Then Apologizes for It—The Bank Apparently in Good Condition and Safe Hands for the Future.

LONDON, July 1.—The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the National Bank of Buenos Ayres suspended payment on Saturday and shares fell from \$168 to \$100 and closed at \$118. A panic was created on the bourse, and a general feeling of distrust prevailed. Gold commanded a premium of \$148, closing at \$172.

Later dispatches show that the Times' advice concerning the National Bank of Buenos Ayres is inaccurate. It appears that the bank only suspended payment of the quarterly dividend, which was approved at the last annual meeting.

The president of the National bank of Buenos Ayres sent a dispatch to the Argentine minister in which he says the directors of the bank decided to suspend the quarterly dividend until the shareholders' meeting at the end of the year authorizes the payment of a definite dividend. He adds that the bank wishes by these means to consolidate itself and convert into a safe investment its shares as to hold for a responsible reserve fund.

History of the Bank.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Bancho Nacional is the principal bank of Buenos Ayres, the capital amounting to about \$40,000,000. The amount of deposits is \$45,000,000, it being the depository of the National Government. One of the leading merchants doing business in the Argentine Republic states that the financial condition has of late been unsatisfactory. President Celdman determined on a policy of reform by making all necessary economy in the expenses of the country and instituting a change in the management of the National bank. This necessitated the resignation of certain directors of that institution. The Minister of Finance, Senor Uriburu, rather than demand such resignations, retired in favor of Garcia. In carrying out the projected reforms and insisting upon the resignation of certain directors it is supposed that a suspension of payments has been caused, but merchants having the largest interests with Argentine look upon the movement as one which, although it may be temporarily prejudicial to many merchants in Buenos Ayres, will ultimately result in advantage to that country by putting its finances upon a sound basis as its agriculture, which, it is said, never has been so prosperous than at the present time.

The Times Apologizes.

LONDON, July 1.—The Times publishes an article attributing the blunder of yesterday in announcing that the National bank of Buenos Ayres had suspended payment, instead of suspended payment of the quarterly dividend, to errors in punctuation in the cable dispatch. The Times expresses much regret that the misstatement caused alarm to the stock market.

OUR LAND GRANTS.

THE PRESIDENT SUBMITS THEM TO CONGRESS.

Importance of Their Adjudication Dwelt Upon and the Hope of Speedy Action Thereon Unequivocally Expressed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President today transmitted to Congress the correspondence between the department of state and the Mexican government concerning rights of certain Mexican citizens to have their claims to lands in Arizona and New Mexico ceded to the United States by the treaty adjusted and confirmed. The United States, says the President, owes a duty to Mexico to confirm to her citizens those valid grants that were saved by the treaty, and the long delay which has attended the discharge of this duty has given just cause for complaint. The entire community where these large claims exist and indeed all our people are interested in the early and final settlement of them. No greater incubus can rest upon the energies of the people or the development of a new country than that resulting from unsettled land titles. The necessity for legislation is so evident and urgent that I venture to express the hope that relief will be granted at the present session of Congress.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Two Sites Proposed by the Local Directors.

The Joint Locations Will Probably Be Selected.

Commissioners Take in the Washington Park Races and Barnum's Circus.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The World's Fair National Commissioners met again this morning. On motion of Commissioner Massey of Delaware a resolution was passed for the appointment of a special committee of six to report upon the rights, duties and powers of the commission under the act of Congress.

A resolution by Mr. Strong of Tennessee that the compensation of the Woman Auxiliary Board be fixed at \$6 per day, the same as the Commissioners, was referred to a committee.

On motion of Commissioner Lindsay of Kentucky President Palmer was made a member and ex-officio chairman of the executive committee.

Messrs. Ferry of Utah and Ryan of Dakota expressed themselves earnestly on the subject of delay on the part of the local directors in selecting a site.

After recess the committee appointed to look into the finances of the local organization reported that it had found the funds all right.

At this juncture a committee appointed by the local board of directors appeared and made a formal tender of the joint sites of the Lake Front and Jackson Park, as explained elsewhere in these dispatches. Director Gage made an argument in favor of the acceptance by commission, and after some debate it was made the special order for tomorrow morning.

The commissioners spent the afternoon at Washington Park races and this evening visited Barnum's circus.

Caught in the Act.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Charles P. Packer, ex-president of the Park National Bank, was arrested yesterday on complaint of the United States District Attorney, because of irregularities discovered by the bank examiner in the matter of certifying to checks for which there were no funds in the bank. He was arraigned today and held in \$5,000 bonds to the United States grand jury. Packer has resigned the presidency of the bank as has also Cashier Bell.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Games Played by the Various Clubs Yesterday.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—The Local League team battled hard today and badly defeated the New York visitors. The work in the field was very creditable. Attendance 100. Score: Pittsburgh, 16; New York, 2.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The League game this afternoon was sharply contested. The Brooklyn's inability to bat Rhines lost them the game. Attendance, 2,100. Score: Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 0.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The Philadelphia League played a beautiful fielding game this afternoon, which, with Luby's wisdom, won them an easy victory. Attendance, 550. Score: Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 7.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The local Brotherhood club easily defeated Philadelphia this afternoon. Both pitchers were batted hard. Attendance, 1,100. Score: Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 6.

BUFFALO, July 1.—The Bisons Brotherhood won by hard hitting the game from Brooklyn today. Attendance, 300. Score: Buffalo, 12; Brooklyn, 9.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—The Local Brotherhood again defeated the Boston by hard hitting, aided by the visitor's wretched fielding. Attendance, 2,300. Score: Pittsburgh, 12; Boston, 7.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—The League and Brotherhood games postponed today on account of rain.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 1.—Syracuse, 1; Columbus, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 1.—Louisville, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

TOLDO, July 1.—Toledo, 1; Athletics, 0.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—St. Louis, 8; Rochester, 5.

GOOD RACES.

Events at Sheephead Bay and Washington Park.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, July 1.—First race, Futurity course about three-fourths of a mile—Phoenix won; Glory, second, and dead heat between Ban Cloche and Druidess, for third place. Time, 1:10 2-5.

Second race, mile and an eighth—Belle of Nonnartre Cole won; Miss Belle, second; Watterson, third. Time, 1:55 3-5.

Third race, mile and an eighth—Guy Gray won; Sorrento, second; Barrister, third. Time, 1:56 3-5.

Fourth race, mile and three sixteenths—Eon won; Wilfred, second; Castaway, third. Time, 2:04 2-5.

Fifth race, Futurity course—Lord Harry won; Evangeline, second; Matagorda, third. Time, 1:12 1-5.

Sixth race, mile and a fourth, on turf—Admiral won; Little Jim, second; Barrister, third. Time, 2:09 1-5.

Eatalpa won; Business, second; Moro, third. Time, 1:55.

Fifth race, three-fourths of a mile heats—First heat: Lake View won; Abilene, second; Ecstasy, third. Time, 1:15. Second heat: Lake View won; Abilene, second; Susie S. third. Time, 1:16.

Sixth race, three-fourths of a mile heats—First heat: Marchma won; Churchill Clark, second; Bettina, third. Time, 1:14 1-2. Second heat: Brandolette won; Churchill Clark, second; Marchma, third. Time, 1:15 1-2. Third heat: Brandolette won; Marchma, second. Time, 1:17 1-2.

Clarkson Banqueted.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Assistant Postmaster-General J. S. Clarkson was given a banquet at the Palace hotel tonight by leading Republicans. About sixty people were present. M. M. Estee presided and delivered a speech of welcome. General Clarkson replied dwelling particularly on the insufficiency of the present building to accommodate the postal needs of San Francisco.

Our New Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The navy department has issued a circular inviting proposals for the building of three 8500-ton coast line battle ships to cost, inclusive of armament, not more than \$4,000,000 each. All parts of the vessels will be of domestic manufacture.

THE CRUISER BIDS.

MR. SCOTT EXPLAINS HOW THE AWARDS WERE MADE.

Is Perfectly Satisfied, Says the Strike Had Nothing to Do with It, and That the Department Couldn't Do Otherwise.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Irving M. Scott, General Manager of the Union Iron Works, arrived from the East today. Regarding the awards on the two new cruisers, the awards, according to Mr. Scott, could not have been any other way. There was only one bid for and the award was naturally made to the Union Iron Works.

There was considerable excitement in the office of the secretary, said he, when the bids were opened. The bid of the Union Iron Works, on our own plans and specifications for protective cruiser No. 2, was first opened. Our stock depreciated when the Cramps' bid was opened under their plans and it was found \$15,000 below ours. Their bid on the government plans was next read and then went our stock again, our bid being \$5,000 below the Cramps'. A loud murmur went up that was nearer a cheer than was ever heard in that sanctum. The strike had nothing to do with our award. The Cramps' changes were made on the lines of the Grafton, now being built in England and as the plans were so very near those and made a difference of \$115,000 in the bid, they were naturally accepted.

THE FUEL DEBIT.

Itemized Statement of the "Blessing" to Date.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Public debt statement: Principal, \$789,936,622; interest, \$9,606,150; total, \$799,552,772. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal and interest, \$1,964,936.

Debt bearing no interest, \$794,068,620. Total debt, principal, \$1,585,821,048; interest, \$9,745,282; total, \$1,595,566,330. Total debt, less cash items, \$1,043,584,921. Net cash in the treasury, \$555,400,748. Decrease of debt during month of June, \$20,683,725. Decrease of debt since June 30 1889, \$88,471,448. Total cash in treasury, as shown by the Treasury general account, \$601,355,832.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

A Minority Report on the Subject Returned by Representative Odell.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Representative Adams, of Illinois, today submitted a minority report, dissenting from the views of the majority of the Committee on Judiciary upon the bill intended as a substitute for the "Original Package Bill." To surrender the excise power of Congress to regulate commerce to the legislatures of the several States, report argues, is to defeat the main purpose of its creation. This is the vice of the Senate bill, for it is ten fold vice of substitute. It tends to undo the most important work that was done when the Union was formed. Congress can define an original package, in which intoxicating liquors can be imported into a State. Such legislative definition would at once render impossible the establishment of the so-called "original package saloon," the only serious evil which can possibly arise out of the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

Representative Odell of Michigan, chairman of the House Committee on Education, today reported an educational bill similar in its provisions to the Blair bill.

FRISCO'S FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Citizens Meet in Committee to Take Measures to Improve the Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The committee of citizens which has been considering means of rendering the fire department of this city more effective met today and appointed a sub-committee to solicit subscriptions amounting to \$100,000, to be expended according to the plan suggested by Chief Engineer Scannell. The purchase of eight engines, two trucks, five hose wagons, two chemical engines and over five hundred hydrants is contemplated by this plan.

Le Credit Foncier.

PARIS, July 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies today there was a warm debate over the Credit Foncier matter. Minister of Finance Rouvier, replying to interrogations, said that the government had not the right to limit the advertising of the Credit Foncier, but advised that it be curtailed. He added that the position of the Credit Foncier was excellent.

HENDRICKS' DAY.

Unveiling of the Statue to the Dead Indianian.

Immense Outpouring of the Democracy.

Eulogium by Senator Turpie—The Widow in Person Unveiled the Statue.

By the Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—The day fixed for the unveiling of the Hendricks' monument dawned clear and hot. The earliest trains began to pour crowds into this city. About every civil and military organization in Indiana and many from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri was represented.

The parade, composed of civil and military organizations, the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, New York and Missouri, with their staffs and many notable public men, was a mile and a half long.

At the monument an amphitheatre had been erected for distinguished guests and a chorus of 1000 school children. The exercises were opened with a patriotic song by this chorus.

Governor Hovey then made a brief speech of welcome. Judge Randall, president of the Hendricks' Monument association, briefly reviewed the history of the monument and Rev. Dean Jeancks, of the St. Paul Episcopal church, invoked divine blessing.

General Sickles of New York was then led forward and in behalf of Tammany Hall presented to Mrs. Hendricks a handsome memorial wreath, accompanying the presentation with a brief speech, eulogistic of the dead statesman. Mrs. Hendricks, who was attired in deep black, with a long mourning veil, stepped forward and with a deep bow and few words, which were drowned in the noise of the crowd endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the honored woman, accepted the memorial. Judge Rand then took Mrs. Hendricks' arm, and escorted her to the base of the monument, where she drew the veil of National colors from the bronze figure of her husband, and the shouts of the vast throng and the booming of cannons, as ordered by Jas. Whitcomb Riley, was read and Senator Turpie then delivered the oration of the day.

The speaker gave a running review of Mr. Hendricks' life and concerning his position during the civil war referred to the letter Mr. Hendricks wrote to some of his friends in the first month of the war, in which he said in part: "He regarded it with the citizens of Indiana his duty to respect and maintain the authority of the general government and to give his honest and earnest support to the prosecution of the war until the Providence of God, it may be brought to an honorable conclusion and the blessings of peace be restored to the country, postponing until that time all controversies relating to the causes and responsibilities therefor."

Of the same tenor, added Mr. Turpie, were his numerous addresses to the people in the political campaign of '62, which immediately preceded his election to the senate. During his term as senator he constantly acted and voted in aid of the government in every measure looking to the suppression of the armed insurrection, always reserving the right to freely discuss the civil policy of the government.

Speaking of the reconstruction period, Mr. Turpie said that Mr. Hendricks' position was expressed in these words: "I desire this to be a union in form and substance, and in unit in the harmony of the people of the North and South."

I deny that, at the close of the war, there were no State governments in the Southern States; a constitution of a State becomes a part of the National compact. I deny that people of that State have a right to destroy its government and thus cease to be within the Union. I deny that the Constitution, legislature or any other assemblage has the right to destroy its government and thus cease to be within the United States. I deny that any one whatever can voluntarily terminate the existence of their State and thus separate themselves from the Union and cut off their connection with the Federal Union."

This doctrine, said Turpie, from the very day and hour of its utterance, was rejected with every epithet of reproach and contempt, and has been, subsequently, and large majorities in both houses of Congress, declared as unconstitutional, as a surrender to the enemy, yet Hendricks lived to see his principles, once so much denounced, universally approved; to see his policy on reconstruction adopted as the basis of all legislative action upon the subject, ultimately to behold these sanctioned and declared to be the law of the land by its highest tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States. If Webster be styled the expounder of the constitution of the old constitution with its harsh truths and compromises upon a subject noted but unnamed therein, Hendricks may be as justly called the expounder of the new. If one is known as a constructionist the other will be known as the reconstructionist. His age is the true interpreter of the constitution, and the nature and character of the Union thus restored and re-established. Amid the clangor of arms, the shouting and thunders of the embattled hosts had scarcely died away when he was prominently a civilian and publicist at that momentous and perplexing period.

afford me to testify my respect and affection for your distinguished fellow townsman by joining those who will gather to honor his memory on the occasion you commemorate his eminent public service and his faithful discharge of the many and important official duties render the commemoration of his public and private virtues most fitting and proper. I sincerely regret that a positive engagement for the day appointed makes it impossible for me to accept your invitation."

The Atchison Directory.

BOSTON, July 1.—The Atchison directors at a meeting today voted to declare the interest on the income bonds due August 5. The declaration was deferred in order that the board might have before it the complete actual statement of the earnings for the period covered by the first coupon. The amount of interest to be paid is not decided upon and it will be gauged wholly by the amount available on the date of the declaration.

Disastrous Fire at Tacoma.

TACOMA, July 1.—A serious fire occurred at Buckley, in this county, last night. Loss between \$30,000 and \$40,000. C. P. Chamberlain's lumber yards, sheds, offices, houses, trancar road and cars are burned and other buildings scorched. The fire started at 10 o'clock last night and burned until noon today.

SEATTLE SCORCHED.

GREAT FIRE AND BUT LITTLE WATER TO FIGHT IT.

Business Section Again Ravished by the Flames and Large Losses Sustained—Insurance Apparently Very Light.

PORTLAND, Ogn., July 1.—News just reached here states that a disastrous fire is raging in Seattle and that the Tacoma fire department has been called out for aid.

LATER.

SEATTLE, July 1.—At 8:30 p. m. a disastrous fire is raging on the water front in a row of two-story, corrugated-iron buildings. Both sides of West street for two blocks are lined with these buildings and it is feared that all will be destroyed. The property immediately at stake is valued at \$500,000, and is contiguous to the business portion of the city.

The buildings were principally occupied by wholesale houses, and before it was put out half a block was burned and \$100,000 worth of property was destroyed. The fire originated from some unknown cause in S. B. Stewart's wholesale commission house, the second store from the corner of Marion street. The flames had a good headway before they were discovered by the engineer of a train on the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railroad, which runs in the rear of the row. The engineer blew his whistle of alarm, but, as no one thought to turn in the alarm, the fire department did not respond for nearly ten minutes. By this time, the whole building was in flames. The flames spread with great rapidity to that part of the building occupied by Knapp, Barrell & Co. It took but a moment for the whole inflammable stock to ignite. When the fire department arrived four streams were laid from the city engines, but there was no force to the streams and the fire mocked the efforts of the firemen, who stood holding the impotent nozzles in their hands. In the building north of Stewart's was N. A. Sanborn, commission merchant, and next to the east were the rooms of Chas. Powers & Co. There was no time to save the stock. Over the stores there was the printing office of Koch & Oakley, which met the same fate. To the east of the stores mentioned was an eight foot alley and then another row of stores. Here the fire was made to check the flames.

The total loss is estimated at \$109,000; insurance, \$49,000. Underwriters estimate, loss, \$82,000; insurance, \$25,000.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

CIVIL ACTIONS TRIED YESTERDAY BEFORE JUDGE KIRBY.

The Case of Anderson vs. Fourshee & Baker—A Tempe Waterway Contamination Suit—Other Legal Matters.

The case of Anderson vs. Fourshee and Baker, contractors, dragged through a weary day. Defendants claimed an offset in an amount of extra work done on the building. The jury went out at 3 p. m., and at 11 o'clock returned and announced a verdict in favor of defendant for \$1756.40.

The case of Gabriel Cosner and J. B. George against J. B. Ford and the McKinney and Kirkland ditch was heard, argued and taken under advisement. This is an action wherein the plaintiffs seek to force a right of way through the ditch named, a lateral of the Tempe canal, usually known as Hayden's branch J. B. Ford, assignee of C. T. Hayden, and acting in the latter's interest, alone, among the dozen or more owners of the ditch, refused to consent to the entrance of the new water rights, though plaintiffs had already widened the canal for the accommodation of their quantity of water. This suit is the result of the dispute.

The cause of Wagner vs. Morris was called, and defendant not appearing, judgment was ordered entered for plaintiff.

Hansen vs. Vail was next taken up. This case is an old timer, and has been tried by the Supreme Court several times. The present action is a trial de novo. It concerns the ownership of the valuable quarter section of land lying south of the Insane Asylum.

After a little legal sparring the case and court were adjourned to 8 o'clock this morning.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Sandy Olds Gets Another Trial on Appeal.

Does He Have a Pull with the Court Above?

La Rue, Who Killed McBride in a Prize Fight in San Francisco Held for Murder.

By the Associated Press.

SALEM, Ogn., July 1.—In the case of Sandy Olds, convicted last February of murder, on appeal from Multnomah county, the Supreme Court ordered a new trial.

In May, 1889, Olds shot and killed Emil Weber, on a street of Portland. In July, 1889, the first trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury. In the following month he was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which ordered a new trial.

Last January a third trial was held resulting in his being convicted for a second time of murder in the first degree.

For a second time he appealed to the Supreme Court who have again remanded the case for further trial.

LaKue Held For Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Judge Rix today made an order holding Frank LaKue, who killed Harry McBride in a prize fight at the Golden Gate Athletic Club, to answer to the charge of murder with bail at \$25,000. Bowers, Jameison and others of the club were held in \$15,000 bail.

Killed By a Rattlesnake Bite.

SANTA CRUZ, July 1.—Domenico Belli, an Italian aged 55, was bitten by a rattlesnake yesterday while working in the Ben Lomond Wine company's vineyard, fourteen miles north of here. He was treated with whisky and brought to this city in a wagon for treatment, but died before arrival. Belli has a family in Italy.

The Louisiana Company Wins.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 1.—The lottery bill as amended by the committee, increasing the amount to be paid for the lottery privileges by